HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1823. No. 171.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

The Semi-annual Examination of the students under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham will be on the 5th and 6th of next month. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the 1st of July. Board may be had in respectable families.

Mount Repose, May 12. 70—4w

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the North-Carolina Baptist Society, for Missions, Foreign and Domestic, will commence on Saturday, the 24th of May next, at Southerland's Meeting House, 18 miles north of Raleigh, in Wake county. Members of the society, and brethren in the ministry, in general, are repectfully invited to attend.

Wm. Lightfoot, *Rec. Sec'y.*

April 30.

William H. Phillips & Co.

HAVE just received from Wilmington, their spring supply of Groceries, which makes their assortment complete. Among them are Porter, Newark Cider, Philadelphia Ale, and Lime Juice by the quart or gallon.

May 6. 69—

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are disposed to sell on accommodating terms. Their customers and the public, are invited to call on them.

May 6. 69—3w

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description; also all kinds of TIN WARE, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.

May 6. 69—

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

May 6. 69—2m

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Whitted, in the town of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 31st of May next, all the property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Carriage, Wagon, Cattle, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit until the first day of January next. Bond and security required before the property is changed.

James Webb, *Executor.*

April 18. 67—5w

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs vs. *Shubal Garner and John Garner.* } Original attachment Levied on real and personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are residents of another state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 62½ 63—6w

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 10.		Fayetteville May 15.		Newbern. May 10.		Petersburg. May 9.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	130	140	100	150	175	200	130	175
Apple,	——	40		45	55	40	45	38	40
Peach,	——	—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	10	8½	9½	8		8	9
Beeswax,	——	33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	12½	15	15	25	18	2[illegible]	—	
Coffee,	——	25	26	28	29	27½	2[illegible]	28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65		70	50		80	
Cotton,	lb.	9	10	8	10	9		8	11½
Candles, mould,	——	10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107		—	70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	900		650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125		95	100
Country,	——	38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200		—	9500	10000
Lard,	lb.	10		9	10	8	9½	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300		—	150	200
Molasses,	gall.	27	28	29	33	30		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.		—	250	3 0		—	225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg		—		750		—	550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,	——	60	65	70	80	75	85	80	90
New England,	——	37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.		300	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		75	80		—	75	87
Turk's Island,	——	45		60	65		—	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	750	1000	1000	1100	750	1214
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	20	18	20	15	20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	112½	150
Hyson,	——		—	100	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	112½
Tobacco,	cwt	400	425	275	350		—	350	1000
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	10			—
Whiskey,	gall.	38	40	40	45	40		35	40
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	125	400		—	250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	160	200		—
Port,	——		—		—		—		—
Malaga,	——		—	65	85		—		—

The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is	100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	5,000 is	10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	100 is	5,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of	50 is	3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of	12 is	72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in

TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters,* $3 00

Halves,.....6 | *Eighths,*....1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

NMOUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, & 5000 of $10—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 | *Quarters,* $2 50

Halves,.....5 | *Eighths,*....1 25

TICKETS and SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, 114, *Market-street*

BALTIMORE;

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, *and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America*

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I COHEN, Jr. *Sec'ry—Baltimore.*

66—3w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. *Edward Robson.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. *John J. Carrington admr. and others.* } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M'Coun vs. *Joseph M'Murray.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 24th day of *May* next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said lands for the year 1819, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz.

540 acres adjoining Joseph Allison, given in by William McCluskey.

150 acres adjoining John McDade, given in by Thomas McCluskey.

Thos. Clancy, *Late Sheriff.*

April 9. Price adv. $1 75 66—6w

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of worn out land reclaimed in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars,

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

April 2. 54—3m

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next; when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

April 2. 64—tm

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* } Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.

Jarret Yeargain vs. *Edward Robson.* } In Equity. Injunction Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said Edward Robson to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in his answer to the complainant's bill, orherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2 75 66—6w

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.

Agriculture of North-Carolina.

LETTER III.—GYPSUM

To Charles Fisher, esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR—In enumerating those substances which the mineral kingdom affords to agriculture and the arts, the substance which deserves our attention next to iron, is GYPSUM or PLASTER OF PARIS. So surprising have been its effects as a manure, in certain parts of our country, that whole districts have been fertilized and greatly enriched by it; and the intrinsic value of estates have been greatly enhanced by the discovery of a bed of it in the vicinity. New York is so fortunate as to have great quantities of this article within its own limits; and, since much of it lies near the great canal, it may be easily distributed over that state, or sent to other countries. Gypsum is abundantly used in most of the eastern states. It is chiefly obtained from Nova Scotia, no extensive bed of it having yet been discovered in New England. So useful has it proved on some of the lands in the interior of those states, that the farmers have found their interest in transporting it thirty or forty miles, and frequently to a still greater distance over land.

In Virginia, it is said to have been used with most admirable effect; and it is reported, that some of the upper counties have been greatly benefited by the discovery of a bed of it near the Abingdon Salt Works.—In the western states, gypsum is found in such abundance, as to constitute no small part of the native riches of that section of the Union.

The loudest encomiums have reached us from the north, respecting *its utility* there, and the opinion of its value as a manure, seems to be the same in Virginia. The following testimony to this effect, is given in Taylor's Arator, an authority generally respected among our farmers. "The immediate benefit of gypsum to Indian corn (says this writer) is vastly greater than to any other crop, except clover, whilst its benefit to the land is equally great. Unplastered spaces left across large fields of clover, have, in sundry instances, produced a third or fourth only of the adjoining plastered clover. Unplastered spaces across large fields of corn, have been frequently visible during the whole crop, producing, not an equal, but a considerable difference. Gypsum, clover, and inclosing, in conjunction, have, within my own knowledge, doubled, trebled, and, in a very favorable soil, quadrupled the value of land, in the space of twelve or fifteen years, whilst the land regularly produced two exhausting crops, those of corn and wheat, in every four years of the period; and these crops were continually increasing."

Manures, no doubt, are the food of land, as the productions of the land itself are the food of animals. Both alike languish without their respective aliments. To restore to land under cultivation, an equivalent for the amount of exhaustion which each crop occasions, is the way to preserve it from wearing out forever; and if the food thus supplied, exceeds the loss of strength induced by cropping from year to year, land will obviously grow more and more fertile the longer it is cultivated. Hence, the economy of manures and their judicious application, are probably to be regarded as the most important subjects that can be presented before the farmer. Every particle of manure saved, helps to form a sinking fund to cancel those large drafts, which he is continually making on his land. Hence the inestimable advantage of living near a bed of gypsum.

I have before alluded to the extensive and profitable use that is said to be made of gypsum in the New-England states. But there are reasons why it is still more important to us than to them. The peculiar fitness of their climate for grazing, induces them to keep a much larger stock of cattle than we do, in proportion to their farms; and the length and severity of their winters, compel them to keep this large stock inclosed in yards, or even in stables, at least twice as long as we are accustomed to do in the colder parts of this state. By these means, they acquire large beds of stable manure, which, in the spring, is carried out to enrich their lands. Although their

farms are much smaller than ours, and they accumulate much stable manure, yet they find it greatly to their advantage to send to Nova Scotia for Plaster, and to carry it over land for twenty, thirty, or forty miles. We should infer from this fact, that the farmers of North Carolina, who labour under so much greater disadvantages for obtaining a quantity of stable manure adequate to their wants, would derive still greater benefits from the use of Plaster of Paris. But a great part of our state is so far from the sea-ports, and this article is so heavy, that the expense of carriage must, in most cases, greatly diminish the profits which would otherwise accrue from its use, and, in many instances, render it quite unprofitable.

All these things considered, it is a most desirable object to our agricultural interests, to dicover beds of gypsum within our own state. None, so far as I know, has hitherto been discovered east of the Blue Ridge.

Shall we probably discover gypsum in any other part of this state?

The *kind of rocks* among which gypsum occurs, is well known to geologists, and they can at once decide that large sections of country *do not* contain it, and that it would be useless to look for it there. In accordance with these general principles, we must admit, that the geological features of the greater part of our state are incompatible with the existence of beds of gypsum; and so far as geological observations have extended, it would be useless to look for it here, except in two or three limited districts. Nor, indeed, have any very decisive indications of the substance in question, been exhibited hitherto in either of these districts; nor can we be very sanguine in expecting to find in them so desirable a treasure. But it is at least *not inconsistent with the laws of geology*, to look for gypsum in both these districts; and the importance of the object would warrant some research, where there is only a small probability of success. Moreover, within those large tracts of country, whose *general* features are so unfavorable, other limited districts may come to light, of the proper kind for affording gypsum. We may also derive encouragement from the well known fact that this substance, like most other substances particularly useful and important to society, exists in the earth in very great abundance, and that hardly any territory on the face of the globe so extensive as ours, and so diversified in its structure, is probably destitute of it. Nor, when the above mentioned districts, where gypsum might be reasonably looked for, are said to be *limited*, should it be inferred that they are small in themselves. They are limited only when compared with the extent of the whole state; but the fact is, they contain more than 1700 square miles.

Supposing, then, that this most fertilizing manure may exists in our state, let us next inquire,

Would the geological surveys proposed, conduce to its discovery?

Geology, by teaching that gypsum is never found among certain kinds of rocks, and other mineral formations, cuts off at once a great part of the state, and thus prevents fruitless researches. By thus limiting the field of observation to a comparitive narrow space, we increase, proportionally, the chance of making the desired discovery.—The argument is precisely this: an article of great value is supposed to lie concealed *somewhere* in North Carolina—that is, somewhere within the space of 48,000 miles. It seems a hopeless task to search for it, but just as we are going in quest of it, we are informed, on good authority, that in nineteen twentieths of this space, it is already ascertained not to exist, and therefore we may confine our search to the comparatively small space that remains. Every one can see how much our chance of finding the treasure would be increased by this information.

The particular minerals with which gypsum is associated being well known, the occurrence of one or more of these frequently leads to the discovery of the mineral sought. Should it chance to be found in any place, the rules of geology would make us to decide upon its probable extent, and by ascertaining the course or direction of the bed, to point out other places where it might reasonably be looked for, and to specify, at the same time, at what depth it would be below the surface.

If, therefore, any beds of gypsum exist in this state, I think it is evident that a geological survey, conducted with the requisite ability, will have a great tendency to bring them to light. In case, also, of the discovery of gypsum, a great variety of useful and necessary information respecting it might be communicated in the proposed "Report" to the board of agriculture. Besides including information respecting some of the foregoing particulars, namely, the probable extent, the course, the places in the same range where it might be found again, and at what depth below the surface—the report might point out various other particulars arising out of the following considerations:

There are numerous varieties of gypsum usually found in the same bed, and it becomes inportant to learn which of them is best adapted to the purposes of a manure.

Some kinds of land receive great benefit from this substance; others none at all. Nor are the kinds of land to which it is adapted, so well known as to render it unnecessary to institute experiments on the soil of every country where it is applied. Hence the utility of well-conducted experiments, the result of which shall be made known to the public to save individuals from useless and wasteful expenses.

Gypsum, though an excellent manure when properly used, may easily become unprofitable, or even hurtful, by injudicious application. Rules, therefore, are especially necessary to those who are unaccustomed to its use. These might be furnished in the report, whether derived from personal experience, or the experience of others, as found recorded in works of good authority.

I trust, sir, the foregoing considerations bring the subject to which they relate *fairly* before the public. While they are intended to show the utility of gypsum as a manure, and the peculiar benefit which our agriculture might receive from it, were it found among ourselves, still they are not intended to inspire any false hopes as to the probability of finding it. But it may be, and ought to be understood, that a smaller degree of probability, and such a degree as is evidently afforded to us, is sufficient to induce us to bring in all the lights which geology can afford to aid our attempts to discover it. I remain, sir, your obed't servant, WALTER RALEIGH.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Statesman.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship Phœbe Ann, capt. Holmes, arrived in a short passage from New Orleans, brings papers of that city to the 21st of April. Previous to her sailing, the steam-ship Robert Fulton had arrived, bringing Vera Cruz papers to the 8th of April, which contained the important intelligence of the downfal of Iturbide, and a complete change in the dynasty of Mexico.

From the Vera Cruz Diary of the above date.

The following official decrees have been received by an extraordinary Courier, announcing to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that their wishes in unison with all the other towns have been granted, by the triumph of the liberating army. The Mexican nation is now regenerated in the extension and plenitude of their sovereign right, freely represented by a constituent congress. The day of prosperity, of liberty, and concord begin to succeed the calamitous times of usurpation and despotism. Honor and praise to the valiant soldiers of the country—immortal glory to her worthy captains—veneration, love, and gratitude to the fathers of the country!

"*Decree*, No. 1.—The sovereign constituent Mexican congress in their session of the 29th ult. has thought proper to expedite the present decree.

"1—It is declared that congress having assembled to the number of 103 deputies, consisting of a majority, is in full and absolute liberty to deliberate, and consequently in a situation to continue its sessions.

"2—The executive power of Mexico has ceased from the 19th of last May to the present date.

"3—That both the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the supreme executive power to be communicated to whom it may concern.

Dated Mexico, 2d April, 1823.

Decree, No. 2.—The supreme executive power provisionally named by the sovereign constituent Mexican congress, to all whom these presents may come greeting; know ye that the said congress has decreed as follows:

The sovereign constitutional Mexican congress in session of the 30th ult. has decreed as follows:

1. The executive government shall be exercised provisionally by a body to be denominated the supreme executive power.

2. It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall act alternately for one month as president and in the order of their nomination.

3. The supreme executive power shall have the title of highness, and the members that of excellency, only in official communications.

4. This body shall be governed by the last regulation presented by the regency to congress for their approbation, except as respects the office of the commander in chief, and until another be formed, in conformity to the circumstances of the present period.

Mexico, March 31, 1823.

Signed by the president and deputy secretary.

We therefore order, &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Signed by the president, Pedro Celestino Negrete, and three members.

Decree, No. 3—The sovereign constituent congress, in this day's session, has thought proper to name the following individuals for the executive power, viz.

Don Nicolas Bravo,
Don Guadaloupe Victoria,
Don Pedro Celestino Negrete.

This nomination shall be immediately communicated to the persons named, that they may repair to the hall of congress to take the corresponding oath.

Signed and dated as above.

The ex-secretary of state Herrera, had been taken at a plantation near Queretaro, and was in prison, as was also Fernandez, the intendant of San Luis Potosi.

Extract of a letter, dated Puebla, March 23.

The army entered Mexico on Good Friday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of Iturbide having made the three following propositions. Previous to making these propositions, a council of war was held, on Wednesday, from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 2 in the afternoon, by the adherents of the emperor, in which council an animated debate took place, on the propriety of giving battle to the liberating army; but his majesty mitigated the ardour of the council by his *tears and intreaties*, stating that he wished to spare the effusion of blood and that he only desired the happiness of his country.

PROPOSITIONS.

1. That the army should not decide in his fate, but that it should be left to congress.

2. That he should be permitted to retire to Tulansingo, with his family, escorted by Bravo, in order to regulate his affairs, and afterwards to remove to Jamaica.

3. That all the troops that adhered to him, should form an intregal part of the liberating army.

ANSWER OF THE JUNTA OF GENERALS.

1. That he could not be permitted to retire to Tulansingo to regulate his affairs and still less to Jamaica, the junta not having the powers vested in them to grant his request, which appertained only to congress.

2. That in case this request should be granted by congress, he should be escorted by brigadier general Bravo, and the troops that he might select.

3. That due regard should be had to the officers and troops that had adhered to him.

The above was received by an extraordinary courier, at 12 o'clock.

In confirmation of the above, a passenger in the Robert Fulton, which left Vera Cruz on the 10th of April, two days later than the date of the Diary, states that only 700 troops remained faithful to the late emperor Iturbide, who had not only abdicated on the 15th of March, but, contrary to the advice of his officers, had thrown himself on the mercy and generosity of the congress. He was taken into custody, but remained at his seat near Mexico, under charge of general Bravo. Iturbide requested permission to retire to a foreign country, granting him 10 or 15 days to arrange his domestic affairs, and that the congress would assume the payment of his debts to a few friends. He was despised for his cowardly conduct, and the Mexicans style him colonel *Llantos*.

Thus has ended the imperial farce, in which Iturbide has strutted his little hour upon the stage. It seems he is not to have the privilege of going into voluntary exile, but will probably either lose his head, or be doomed to drag out the remnant of his days in prison. His career has been such as not to excite much sympathy or compassion for his ruined fortunes. He set out with an intention to imitate our own illustrious Washington; but his heart was not proof against the fascinations of power; and he preferred the name and the mock trappings of an emperor, to the liberty and happiness of his country. So perish the hopes of all who shall pursue the same ignominious career.

We know little of the triumvirate, who have succeeded him in the government. Two of them, Victoria and Bravo, have figured as generals and military chieftains in the revolutionary scenes of Mexico; but we have no guarantee in their characters, or in that of the *constituent congress*, as it is called, that the country will derive much permanent benefit from the change of masters. It is indeed one step towards a representative government, and the title of the executive has been reduced from the appellation of *emperor* to that of *highness* and *excellency*. Mexico, like the South American provinces, is undoubtedly destined to many years of anarchy and bloodshed, before any thing like a free government can be established. Revolution must succeed revolution, like the waves of the sea, until the very elements of society shall be changed by the agitation. The contiguity of Mexico to the United States, and the commercial intercourse between the two countries, will be of essential service to the former, if she has the wisdom to profit by the example of the latter.

GREECE.

Patras surrendered to the Greeks, after an assault, on the 15th of February. The latter had 800 killed and 400 wounded in the affair. The Turkish garrison was put to the sword. This place is one of the most important in the Peloponnesus, and was under the command of Jussuff Pacha, one of the best generals in the service of the Porte.

Trieste, March 3.

A vessel from Corfu, 10 days on its passage, brings news that Corinth had capitulated, but that the garrison had not departed for want of British vessels to transport them.

News from Missalunghi state that the approaches to Prevese and Arta were in possession of the Greeks. Nihitaf, the terror of the Mahometans, had joined Odysseus, and waited the arrival of the force under Bozzari, to try a *coup de main* against Larissa, and possibly Salonica. The force of the three chiefs amounts to 55,000 men. The Greeks are animated with the greatest enthusiasm.

The latest accounts from Etolia state that Omer Brione, having been successfully attacked in his lines by the Suliotes, is wandering in the mountains of Agrapha, whence he hopes to reach Janina.

The following notices of late events in Greece are taken from Smyrna papers received at Boston:

On the 19th of November the celebrated Seraskier Courschid Pacha died by his own hand, at Larissa. As soon as he learned that he had fallen under the displeasure of the Porte, he devoted two or three days to making a disposition of his affairs, after which he took poison, and calling his immediate staff into his presence, apprized them of his fate, without a murmur against his government.

The late Mahmoud Pacha Damiti, Seraskier at Corinth, and Jussuf Pacha, are said to have been among his enemies. They accused him of being too lenient to the revolted Greeks. His talents and personal character, well known throughout the empire, contributed much to check the progress of the Greek insurrection.—Two capigi proceeded from Larissa immediately after his death, to demand the heads of two other Pachas, required by the porte, viz: Cherkagee Ali Pacha at Negropont, and Ali Pacha Euiso at Corinth.

On the 12th December, the Greeks carried by assault the citadel of Palamedes, one of the fortresses of Napoli di Romania, which commands the city. There are two other fortresses, one of which, situated at the angle of the cape, and commanding the entrance of the port, they took in June last. The third, called Vorosa, to which the Turks who escaped from Palmedes retired, was on the 17th vigorously assaulted, and though they made a furious resistance, were driven from their ramparts and entirely beaten, only 40 combatants of 600 remaining alive, all of whom were made prisoners.

Ali Bey, who conducted the last invasion of the Peloponnesus, was among the 40 prisoners. The Greeks found 400 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of other arms and military stores. Napoli di Romania was the strongest place in European Turkey. The Greeks have transferred their government to it; the principal inhabitants of Hydra, Spezia, and the Peloponnesus, are flocking to it. It furnishes them an excellent harbor for their navy.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 4.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The rumor of a conspiracy in the French army, noticed in our last publication, gained ground in the early part of the week. The Courier and the other ultra papers affected to connect it with the sailing of a vessel from the Thames, which had on board the celebrated LALLEMAND (recently arrived from America) and a few of Napoleon's old officers, bound for Spain—and stated, that ramifications of the plot (which had for its object the hoisting of the tricolored flag and the dethronement of the Bourbons of France) had been discovered at Paris—and existed at Madrid and elsewhere. That paper, which at first gave out that this conspiracy was thus directed against the French, and did not exist in that army, made an endeavor on Saturday to deduce proof, from the silence of some of the late French papers, that the alleged disaffection did not exist. He says, "there is no mention made of the conspiracy in any of these papers.—They allude to alarming reports in circulation; contradict the report of the arrest of general Pharney, brother-in-law of Guilleminot; but speak of the fruitless attempts made by French officers, who had fled to Spain, to corrupt the French troops and induce them to declare for the Bonaparte family." Facts, however, have transpired during the week, which induce us to an opposite belief, and from these we deduce the following brief details.

The French government, for some time past, alarmed at the numbers of officers quitting Paris for the south, and hearing that meetings were taking place amongst them at Bayonne, stopped the diligence to Bourdeaux, and arrested the passengers. Amongst those was a general Piat, an old Bonapartist, whose papers disclosed the general nature of the plot. It was resolved to stop the Bayonne diligence, but the twelve passengers booked did not appear. Thus the Bourbons have merely ascertained that great danger exists at Bayonne, the head-quarters of the army; and, having ascertained this, they dispatched Victor (Duke of Belluno) the war minister, with the title of major-general of the army, to Bayonne. The number of officers said to be implicated there, is forty-five, who will be arrested immediately on the arrival of the duke of Belluno. Two of general Guilleminot's aids-de-camp are implicated, and he himself, being tainted with liberalism, is suspected. On this subject the French papers are obliged to be silent, but private letters speak boldly. It is said Belluno has left the war department in the utmost confusion; and the army is daily becoming more discontented. There is scarcely a department in which a subscription has not been set on foot to compliment Manuel—and recompense sergeant Mercier, who will probably, in a very short time, find himself richer by a hundred or an hundred and fifty thousand francs. The Paris subscription, it is said, already amounts to fifty thousand francs. If we may believe the French papers of March 27, war has actually commenced. The Spaniards, it appears, had made a sally into France. On the frontier, between Perpignan and the Pyrenees, a corps of Spanish traitors had been stationed under the arch traitor the Baron D'Eroles. On the evening of the 17th, Mina, and general Llobera, made an irruption into the French territory, attacked, and are said to have defeated the Baron. Such was the report at Paris. After having beaten and dispersed the troops of D'Eroles, Mina and the other Spanish general re-crossed the frontier, carrying with them a large quantity of arms. Mina's station, it appears, is on the borders of Catalonia, opposite Perpignan. It is said he has now upwards of 20,000 regular troops under his direct command, besides the militia of the province and a corps of 8,000 French and Piedmontese refugees. With these he purposes to enter France the moment the French enter Spain, and it is propable his attack on D'Eroles was to clear the way for a movement of that nature.

Late from Europe.

New York, May 6.

The ship Minerva arrived below late last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th of April, and brought a file of London papers to the 4th, which were received at the office of the New York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser at 3 o'clock this morning. Each of those papers contained a postcript prepared at that hour.—We are indebted to the editors of those papers for the perusal of their London file, from which we obtain the following intelligence.

[*Statesman.*

Sun-Office, London, April 3.

Government have received the declaration of *war by France against Spain*, as well as the manifesto of the French government on its armies entering Spain. How far ministers may think proper to give publicity to these documents we cannot pretend to judge.

The Liverpool papers of the 5th, appear to doubt the above intelligence, and state that no other London paper than the Sun published it.

The previous accounts stated that the French army would enter Spain on the 14th April.

The king of Spain set out from Ma-

drid on the 20th of March for Seville with a guard of 6000 men.

On the same day of his arrival at Perpignan, the duke d'Angoulemo dined at the Hotel de la Prefecture, with marshall Moncey, (duke de Colnegliano) and the baron d'Eroles. A grand review of the troops was to take place the next day. The town was illuminated in honour of the arrival of the commander-in-chief. On the 24th he was to leave for Bayonne. The town of Perpignam was so full that the famous insurgent chief Mosen Anton was unable to get a bed.

A Bayonne article of March 25th states that king Ferdinand and the royal family left Madrid for Seville without any opposition or the least sign of reluctance, on the 20th of March. The cortes and the ministers accompanied the king, but the permanent deputation remains at Madrid, till the government should arrive at its destination. One hundred and fifty carriages compose his majesty's suite, and he was to travel about five or six leagues per day.

The London Globe of the 2d ult. has a postscript, dated at 3 o'clock, which says—"An express was received by an eminent house at a late hour this morning. We understand that the Bourbons in imitation of the conduct of Bonaparte intend to send a negotiator with their army."

London, March 21.

A letter from Paris of the 18th inst. relates the following remarkable story:—At Perpignan, a few days ago, a Spanish refugee monk of the army of the faith, entered a tavern where several French officers were seated. One of them, at sight of the monk, discovered great agitation, suddenly started from his seat, drew his sword, and pursued the monk, with the evident intention of putting him to death. He inflicted a severe wound on the ecclesiastic, before he could be rescued from his fury. When questioned by the commanding officer respecting the cause of this violent conduct, he said that during the last war he had been taken prisoner by a party of Guerillas, and that a sort of military council, at which this individual monk presided, had subsequently condemned him to the horrible death of crucifixion, from which he was only preserved by the opportune approach of a party of French troops. The officer then exhibited one of his hands, to show, by a scar which remained, that the dreadful work of torture had actually commenced. It was found necessary, in consequence of this explanation, to overlook the act of aggression committed on the monk."

Increasing Population of the Russian Empire.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1823.

From the official statement published by the synod, (which, however, includes only the members of the Russian Greek Church) it appears that in the year 1820, there were in the whole empire,

Births,	Males, 827,729 / Females, 742,670	Total,	1,570,399
Deaths,	Males, 467,683 / Females, 449,997	Total,	917,680
Excess of Births,			652,719

The births were 48,265 more than in the year 1819; and notwithstanding the increase of population, the deaths were 1429 fewer than in 1819.

The deaths of male children under five years of age were 243,029: being above one half of the whole.

Among the males who died the same year (the ages of the females are not stated.)

807	had attained an age of above	100 y'rs,
301		101
143		110
78		115
41		120
14		125
7		130
4		135
1	between	140 145

The greatest number of those who attained the age of above ninety years, in proportion to the population, was in the governments of Tambof, Kaluga, and Kassan; the fewest, in Archangel, Woronesche, and the Ukraine. In the governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel, and Mohilew, no person attained the age of a hundred years. It is to be observed, that if we except the ten first years of infancy, the greatest mortality takes place between the ages of sixty and sixty-five; for in this period the deaths of the male sex were 17,460, that is, the twenty-seventh part of the whole. —The marriages were 317,805, being 22,470 fewer than in 1819. In St. Petersburg, in 1821, the number of births was 8504; including, however, the Catholic, Lutheran, and other communities; the number of deaths was 9706.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

This inhuman traffic is still very far from being abolished. In little more than six months, no less than 56 vessels belonging principally to the French, Spanish and Portuguese, were boarded or detained by his majesty's cruisers off the coast of Africa. Nearly the whole of these vessels had either slaves on board, or such preparations made for receiving them, as left no doubt of their object. From the various reports of the officers employed on the station, we select the case of the Portuguese schr. San Jose Hallacca—"This schooner, or rather schooner-boat, did not measure seven tons burthen; was only 28 feet long; and the space over the water cask, in which the miserable slaves were stowed, in irons, was barely seventeen inches in height." "From the information obtained by lieut. Hagan in the river Calabar, and corroborated by the evidence taken in this colony, it appears that thirty negroes were put on board this boat in the Calabar; that they were at sea nearly two months without being able to make Princes, when they put back to Calabar with the loss of ten negroes literally starved and crushed to death. It was at this period the boats of the Thistle made the seizure and rescued the remaining twenty from the grasp of Duke Ephrain, in whose possession they then were. The state to which these poor creatures were reduced when received on board the Thistle, lieut. Hagan describes as most dreadful; the action of the irons on their arms and ancles, and the sores produced by the small casks on which they were stored, added to their extreme state of emaciation and debility, presented altogether such a spectacle of horror and suffering humanity as that officer, long as he had been on this coast, never before witnessed. Six or eight of these victims of slave dealing cupidity died on board the Thistle, on the passage to this port, the remainder were, of course, placed in the hospitals, where we understand, they are in a fair way of recovery." Surely no efforts can be too great for the suppression of this abominable trade. It is dreadful to find that the heart can be so seared and callous, as to be capable of perpetrating such atrocious cruelties. *London Paper.*

An effort is about being made in G. Britain for the final and absolute abrogation of African slavery throughout their dominions. A petition for the commencement of a system, having this object in view, has been presented to parliament from a body of the society of Friends, by Mr. Wilberforce, and notice given by Mr. Fowell Buxton, that he should move to have the subject taken into consideration on the 22d of April.

We were informed some months since, that societies were forming in England for this great object, and that a serious attempt would be made to accomplish it as fast as the nature of things would admit. That it will meet with strenuous opposition on the part of the West India planters and merchants we have no doubt. Such was the fact with the first attempt to abolish the slave trade. The friends of the measure, however, persevered for twenty years, gaining strength at every effort, until at length their labours were crowned with success.

Such we have no doubt will be the result of this new attempt in favour of justice and humanity. The absurdity of boasting of the freedom and justice of their government and institutions, whilst their colonies are blackened with the injustice and cruelty of the most odious and wicked slavery, is too obvious to escape observation, and too gross to be admitted by any reasonable and upright mind. We have long desired to see such a measure as this undertaken—we hope it will not be abandoned until the object is fully accomplished.

[*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*

Another Pirate taken.—The brig Mary, Dunwell, has arrived at Newport in 15 days from Matanzas. Capt. Dunwell states that a few days previous to his sailing, a piratical schooner was chased in shore by two United States' schrs. and getting underland in the night, they lost sight of her; two or three barges cruizing from Havana, along the coast, at the same time, intercepted the pirate, and after an action of 15 minutes, took the schr. killed seven men, who were seen lying on the beach next day, and carried her to Key West. The schr. mounted four guns.

It appears by Jamaica papers to the 13th ult. that between forty and fifty pirates, captured by boats of the Tyne and Thracian, and the cutter Grecian, were on board the prison-ships at Kingston. The commander of one of the piratical vessels taken, the schr. Zaragonzana, had boasted that he was the man who killed lieutenant Allen, of the United States schr. Alligator, on the coast of Cuba.

The celebrated Hindoo philosopher and theologian, RAMMOHUN ROY, who has recently become converted to christianity, contemplates a visit to the United States. In a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Calcutta, October 9th, 1822, he says, that he shall probably be in this country in the course of the next year.—Rammohun Roy is a native of Bengal, and by his writings in the English, and several of the Eastern languages, has proved himself to be one of the most learned and remarkable men of the present age.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 21.

Gen. Daniel L. Barringer is announced, in the last Raleigh Register, as a candidate to represent this district, composed of the counties of Orange, Person and Wake, in the eighteenth congress of the United States.

The Providence Manufacturer's Journal informs, that capt. Carpenter who came passenger in the Experiment, from the Bay of Honduras, states, that eight days previous to his sailing, eight commissioners from the province St. Salvador de Guatemala, sailed for Boston in the schr. Planet on a mission to this country, for the purpose of uniting that province with the government of the United States.

It is said the private secretary of president Boyer has gone to England, and it is suggested the object of his visit is to procure the recognition of the independence of Hayti, by the British government.

Stolen Slaves.—Mr. Aug. Neale, of Fredericksburg, who has been employed as an agent by a great number of citizens, whose slaves were carried off by the British during the late war, has addressed a note to the editor of the Fredericksburg Herald, from which it appears that our government has not been apprised of the appointment of any person, on the part of Great Britain, to attend to that business in conjunction with the American commissioner—nor have any returns or other testimony been furnished by the British government in relation to this subject, although the first of May was the period fixed upon for entering on an examination of the merits of the case.

Disturbance at Harvard College.—On the authority of a letter received in this city, we learn says the New York Statesman, that the rebellion arose from the dissatisfaction at the appointments for the commencement exercises; and that all the students of the senior class, with the exception of ten or fifteen, have bound themselves by an oath to take no part in the commencement.

Fire at Natchitoches.—Intelligence received at New Orleans states that a fire broke out in the Catholic Church at Natchitoches, on the 30th of March, which destroyed that edifice with about forty dwelling houses and stores in the most commercial part of the town.

New-Orleans, March 21.

The Mississippi.—The river opposite the city has fallen rather than risen within the last two days. But the reports by the last boats which have arrived from above, excite serious apprehensions for the safety of many planters on the coast, as well as the citizens of New Orleans. It seems the Mississippi has scarcely ever been known at so high a stage at it is at present below the mouth of the Ohio. Captain Noble of the Paragon, says he saw no land but the bluffs for a distance of 600 miles below the mouth—the whole country being overflowed, and the water apparently rising.

Baton Rouge, March 21.

A Curiosity.—We have been shown a *horn* of peculiar form and size, which was found with the skeleton of the animal to which it belonged, about twenty miles above this place, near False river. The horn is seven inches in length, and has thirty prongs, the distribution of which renders its form not unlike that of the reindeer; it is half an inch in diameter near its junction with the skull, and becomes gradually smaller after each bifurcation, until the prongs are not more than the tenth of an inch in diameter, and terminates in a point—it is semi-transparent, and nearly the colour of ebony; the skeleton is reported to be about the size of that of a raccoon. Neither its history or the existence of animals of a similar description are known by those with whom we have conversed on the subject—every information relative to the same, will be received and inserted with pleasure.

The above object is at present in the possession of Dr. Senter, and was presented by Mr. Thomas Duncan.

Springfield, Mass. April 23.

A circumstance of a most atrocious character transpired in Wethersfield, on Friday night of last week. Two men in a one horse waggon driving through Wethersfield street, met a young lady returning from a neighbor's immediately after dark; they stopped the horse, seized the lady, and drove off. After perpetrating a crime of the most horrid character, threw her over a bridge, into a ditch, a little below Wethersfield. She was found next morning, in a meadow near the bridge, in a state of mental derangement. She could give but an imperfect recital of the facts, and only recollects that one of them wore a plaid cloak. The officers of justice are in pursuit of them, and a reward of five hundred dollars is offered for their apprehension.

Two men by the name of Smith and Partridge, were tried on the 9th inst. at Philadelphia, on a charge of Burglary.

Smith was an old convict, having been formerly sentenced to hard labor for three years for the crime of burglary. Upon being arraigned for the present offence he plead guilty, and was sentenced by judge Hallowell, to be kept at hard labor, fed and clothed as the law directs, *during his natural life.* This is believed to be the first instance of the kind that has occurred since the adoption of the existing penal code of Pennsylvania.

Partridge pleaded *not guilty*; but after a fair and impartial trial, he was convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor, being the full extent of the law for the first offence.

Tread Mills.—A paragraph in one of the late English papers, states that "the Tread Mills in several of the towns of the southern and midland counties, are completely out of work—in other words where machinery is attached to them for grinding flour, &c. the overseers are obliged to hire laborers, as these, "terrors for evil doers" have frightened away the vagrants altogether. In jails where there have been 30 or 40 beggars at a time, there are now but two or three. The consequence has been a great reduction of prison expense, and a total removal of that nuisance—begging in the streets.

The donations to benevolent societies in our country the last year, were between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum 59,000 dollars were received by the American Board for Foreign Missions; and 17,000 dollars by the American Education Society. *Boston Recorder.*

Dr. John Locke has published a description of the copperas mines and manufactory at Stafford, Vermont, from which it appeared that four men had manufactured one hundred tons of copperas in a year, besides carrying on the business of a small farm.

Mr. Thelluson, a Swiss merchant, who died worth 600,000*l.* disinherited his children by will, and left his whole fortune to be reserved for accumulation for 90 years, then (when it would amount to 17,000,000*l.*) to be given to a single individual, to take his name.

The Hebrew Intelligencer, a new monthly paper, published in London, states that M. Hirchell, Jewish Banker at Trieste, had lately died, leaving his son a fortune of *twelve millions of francs.*

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Chapel Hill, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Trice, Maj. ADAM STOWERS to Miss MARY CASTLEBURY HENDERSON, daughter of John Henderson, esq.

At Westerlo, N. Y. on Thursday evening, 1st instant, by the Rev. Berrian Hotchkins, Deacon DANIEL JEWEL, of Greenville, in his 82d year, to Mrs. MARY ALLEN, grandmother to the late lamented lieut. Allen, in her 85th year. She being his fourth wife. The above worthy and extraordinary couple have been many years respectable members of the Presbyterian Church in Greenville.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
May	15	52	75	81
	16	69	77	81
	17	64	73	81
	18	61	78	83
	19	65	87	91
	20	69	92	96

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound CORN, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20. 71—6w

Cane Creek Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting of the West Cane Creek Agricultural Society, held at Union School House on the 14th of the 12th month, 1822, a proposition was made to change the time and place of meeting, which was agreed to, and ordered, that hereafter this society hold their meetings at the Western School House, two miles west of Woody's ferry, on the second seventh day in the 3d, 6th, 9th and 12th months in each year.

Extract from the minutes of the society.

Joseph Newlin, *Sec'ry.*

5th mo. 6th, 1823. 71—

To the Medical Profession.

IN almost every section of our country, epidemic fevers, peculiar in character, and singularly fatal, have, for the last few years, prevailed to an alarming extent.

Desirous of improving science, and serving the interest of humanity, by directing the attention of physicians to their investigation, the proprietor of the American Medical Recorder is induced to offer a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, with an appropriate inscription, at the option of the author, for the best essay on their causes, nature, mode of treatment, &c &c.

The essays will be submitted to the decision of not less than four respectable physicians; and in order to obviate the chance of partiality, the candidates are requested to forward their essays unsigned, accompanied by a sealed note, containing their names and address.

The successful essay will be published in the American Medical Recorder; and as it is desirable that it should appear in the number for January, 1824, communications (post paid) to the publisher, James Webster, No. 24 South Eighth street, will be received until the 15th of November next.

Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.

P. S. Editors of Journals and Newspapers, friendly to the promotion of medical science, will please give the above an insertion.

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall,

On Monday, the 23d of June next,

proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about five hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cain creek—also, the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to a lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

May 12. 70—6w

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, April Term, 1823.

Jonathan Hadley vs. *William Thom, John Slade, and others.* } In Equity. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Slade and Abner Hanner, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said John Slade and Abner Hanner to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in October next, and put in their answers to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, A. Geren, C. M. E.

Price adv. $3 00. 70—6w

State of North-Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs. *James Short.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

Duty of Supporting the Gospel Ministry.

An abridgment of a Sermon preached at Sheffield, (Eng.) April 25, 1821, by the Rev. James Bennett, minister of the Independent Church, and president of Rotherham college.

"Cruel the tenderness that whispers peace
To men that war with their Redeemer, men
Who scorn his clemency, and dare his wrath!
And O! how false the friendship, that unites
Preacher and people in the ruinous work
Of mutual flattery."

"If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?
1 Cor. ix. 11.

It devolves on me, my dear hearers, by the appointment of others, and not by my own choice, to unfold and enforce the duty of supporting the ministry of the word. I am not unaware that the first mention of this subject will startle many, and awaken a thousand reflections on the delicacy, not to say the invidiousness of the attempt. But as I hope to give the most satisfactory proof that divine authority binds this duty on the conscience, I presume that you feel it would be an affront to your good sense, and a reflection on your christian principles, to waste your time in efforts to display the propriety of inculcating that which God has commanded, and of resolving, that neglect on this point shall not rob us of the right to say, "we have kept back nothing that was profitable to you, nor shunned to declare the whole counsel of God."

If any shrink from this subject, not on their own account, but for the sake of others; lest the discussion should prove injurious to religion, by giving colour to the suspicion of mercenary motives; which some affect to entertain against the ministers of religion; I respect their fears, I sympathize with their delicate solicitudes, and say, with the apostle, it were better for us to starve, or to die, than that any man should make void our glorying, that we preach the gospel, "not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; and seek not yours, but you."

I would, however, remind such hearers, that the words I have chosen for my text are extracted from a passage, in which the same apostle who was so exquisitely alive to every thing that might commit the honour of the gospel, inculcates the duty of supporting the ministry, on an infant church, whom he might naturally be afraid of prejudicing against that religion which they had so recently embraced. Yet we shall soon see with what frankness and decision he who would sacrifice every right, or interest of his own, or even life itself, to the honour of the gospel, demands the recompense due to pastoral toils; without once betraying the slightest suspicion that he might injure the religion of Jesus, by pressing a duty which bears the impress of divine authority, and commends itself alike, to the coolest decision of the judgment, and the noblest feelings of the heart.

That those who live under the highest inspirations of religion, will welcome the consideration of this subject, I am satisfied; because I know that they grieve for the inadequate attention paid to that which so deeply affects the interests of the church; while those who would gladly lose sight of the grand christian duty, or blot it from the code of scripture, and the christian's breast, are the very persons, for whose "correction and instruction in righteousness," we are compelled to unfold the duty; and urge to that obedience which Heaven demands, for its honour and their highest good.

On the coolest consideration, therefore, I feel myself entitled to all christian freedom in discussing this subject; not forgetting that, as I am often called to address young ministers on their duty to the churches, and can appeal to some present that I have endeavoured to discharge that delicate task with unsparing fidelity, showing all that the churches have a right to expect from us, I may be indulged with equal boldness, while I call upon christians to yield an adequate support to those, who "watch for your souls as they that must give an account."

I request, then, your candid attention to

I. *The divine appointment*, that the church of Christ should support its ministers.

To a christian audience, scarcely any thing more is necessary, certainly nothing is more conclusive and authoritative on any point, than to show that "thus saith the Lord." In the mode of adducing my proof of this, I cannot follow a better example than that of the inspired apostle, who shows, that the ancient dispensation enjoined the same duty; that Christ perpetuated it under the gospel; and that in fact, it may be termed a duty of natural religion, or, in other words, that it is but common justice.

1. Under the Mosaic dispensation, God enjoined that the ministers of religion should be supported by the contributions of the people.

Let no one take alarm at this appeal to the law, as if I wished to bring them under the Jewish yoke of ceremonies; for it should be remembered, that all that is most dear to our hearts as christians, was first announced to the world by Moses and the prophets, before Christ and his apostles proclaimed the fulfilment of the promised grace. The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head, said Moses in the law; Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, sang the sublime prophet Isaiah; while those psalms which kindle our devotion, and give utterance to the emotions they inspire, were penned by David for the service of the Mosaic tabernacle and the temple which Solomon built. If ever, therefore, we read the Old Testament with reverence and delight; if, at any time, it cheers our hearts with its consolations, or guides our steps by its counsels; we admit that the more ancient half of the inspired code may be our instructor; though it was given under a dispensation that has now yielded to one more glorious and complete. In fact, the very apostle who most strenuously contended that the law was but a "shadow of good things to come, of which the body is Christ," in that same epistle, which was designed and blessed to call off the earliest christians from doating upon that which was abolished, so fully displays the various and interesting modes, in which the legal rights unfolded evangelical truths, that he leaves no doubt of the propriety of learning christian duty from the general principles of a dispensation, whose peculiar rites are no longer in force.

Justly, therefore, the apostle says to the Corinthian church,* "who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges? who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock? Say I these things as a man? or saith not the law the same also? For it is written in the law of Moses, thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God take care for oxen? Or saith he it altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no doubt, it was written: that he that ploweth should plow in hope; and he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope. If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things? If others be partakers of this power over you, are not we rather? Nevertheless we have not used this power; but suffer all things, lest we should hinder the gospel of Christ. Do ye not know, that they who minister about holy things live of the things of the temple? and they who wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel."

This leads me to show

2. The same duty, of supporting the ministers of religion, is enjoined by Christ under the gospel.

Here, also, as in all other things, that Saviour, who is the Legislator, has made himself the model of virtue. He who wrought, as it is probable, at the trade of a carpenter, to support himself and the family in which he was born, previously to his coming forth to the public ministry, would not have disdained to continue that course of honest industry, however it might have shocked the pride of the carnal mind: yet he deemed it proper to discontinue it, from the time that he was anointed by the Holy Spirit, to preach the gospel of the kingdom. As he came not "to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many," we might have expected, that he would rather give than receive; and to him who wrought miracles to meet the exigencies of the starving thousands who attended his ministry, it had been easy to create all that was necessary for him and his attendant band. He chose, however, to cast himself on the liberality of his hearers, to live upon the contributions of those whom he was serving; for, in addition to the entertainment he received, wherever he went, preaching the gospel, "certain women, who followed, ministered to him of their substance."

In harmony with the same design, and as a part of the same plan, when he sent forth the apostles for a short excursion, while he was with them; that these newly fledged eaglets might try their wings, before he should be taken from them and they should fly through the whole world having the everlasting gospel to preach to every nation under heaven; he gave them this charge, "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give. Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves; *for the workman is worthy of his meat.* And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy; and there abide till you go thence. And when ye come into an house, salute it. And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it: but if it be not worthy, let your peace return unto you. And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet. Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city." He could have wrought miracles for them every day, and supplied all their need each moment. Or he, who raised money from the bottom of the sea, in the mouth of a fish, to pay the contribution required for the service of the temple, could, in a moment, have filled their purses with all that their journey would require. Nor is it improbable that this would have been far more gratifying to the feelings, I would not say the pride of the disciples, to pay for all they obtained, and openly confer, rather than seem to receive obligations. But the superior wisdom of their Lord and ours, determined that they should go without script, and without purse; that those, to whom they ministered, should entertain and support them all their journey through; that they should inquire for the most worthy persons, and there abide, as putting honour upon their host; for, it is a maxim in Christ's kingdom, that he and his faithful servants richly repay their entertainment, since the labourer is well worthy of his meat.

When, therefore, the Spirit descended on them at Pentecost, the apostles gave themselves up wholly to their ministry; so entirely withdrawing from all secular concerns, that even the distribution of the alms of the faithful, was not sufficiently spiritual for their hands. They said, therefore, "it is not meet for us to leave the word of God, to serve tables. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you, seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and the ministry of the word."†

In those letters to the ministers, Timothy and Titus, in which Paul pourtrays the character, and describes the duties of the christian pastor, he says, "*give thyself wholly to these things*, that thy profiting may appear to all." "No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life, that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier."‡

I know, indeed, that it is objected, that Paul himself is an exception to this rule. But this very objection admits, that the rule is, that ministers should be supported by the people of their charge. How strange, then, is the perversion which makes the exception their rule, and the rule an exception! And for what reason did Paul make himself an exception to that which he declared the Lord ordained should be the general practice? Because there were some, among the first churches, who being ill affected to his person, his ministry, and doctrine, would gladly have seized any opportunity to charge him with sinister motives. He determined, therefore, to cut off all occasion "from them who desire occasion, that wherein they glory, they may be found even as we."§ Who, therefore, can require their minister to imitate the apostle, in thus abstaining to receive support from those to whom he ministered, without making the unenviable admission, that they imitate the ill-disposed persons, who view the ministry and the gospel with an evil eye; whom it is therefore necessary to melt down by heaping coals of fire on their heads; to vanquish, by such a course of voluntary martyrdom for their welfare, as would stop the mouth of an infidel, and compel the bitterest foe to admit, we were their disinterested friend?

For this reason, our missionaries among the heathen are obliged, at first, to support themselves, or must be assisted by the churches at home: because, we cannot expect *idolaters* to contribute to the support of a religion, whose truth and value they have yet to learn. But shall we deal thus with the churches of Christ? The love of Christ forbids that we should treat you, brethren, as *heathens*.

But after all, it was only at certain intervals, and in particular places, that Paul labored, working with his own hands to minister to his wants. For we read most distinctly, of the contributions made to his support, by the disciples of Christ. One beautiful acknowledgment of their liberality may well suffice. "In Thessalonica, ye Philippians sent once and again unto my necessity. Not that I desire a gift; but I desire fruit that may abound to your account. But I have all, and abound; I am full, having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God; but my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Even in Corinth, where the apostle received nothing from the church he served, he was assisted by churches at a distance. "Have I committed an offence in abasing myself that ye might be exalted, because I have preached to you the gospel of God freely? I robbed other churches, taking wages of them to do you service. And when I was present with you, and wanted, I was chargeable to no man; for that which was lacking to me the brethren who came from Macedonia supplied." If the persons, to whom this was written, had any generous sensibility, how must they have been stung by this reflection on themselves, and how must they have envied the churches of Macedonia their superior honour, in supporting the apostles of Christ!

3. It is the dictate of what may be termed natural religion; as it is but common justice that those who labour for others, should be supported by them. Had not God explicitly interposed his authority, nor regulated this subject in divine revelation; but had he only said, now judge of your ownselves; does not nature teach you what is right? would it not have been manifest, to every man of common sense and just feeling, that if one class of society give themselves to secular duties, and to provide what is useful for this life, and another devote their days to mental and spiritual pursuits, to promote the interests of the soul, those who derive the benefit of the spiritual man's seclusion and studies, should share with him the benefit of their labours and commerce?

To wish that it were otherwise, betrays such a perversion of mind, and such a destitution of all just moral feeling, as is utterly inconsistent with common honesty, apart from all consideration of the nobler impulses of christian religion. For the flock to desire the advantages of the minister's exertions, his mental solicitude and physical powers, while he receives no adequate support from their worldly gains, is as manifestly unequal and unjust, as it would be for the minister to be supported by their labors, and do nothing for them in return.

Let us now inquire into

II. The extent to which this duty should be carried.

If Christ has not prescribed how much we shall give, say some hypocritical pretenders to religion, we may assign the merest pittance, and not violate any express precept. Yet, replies the genuine disciple of Christ, are there not certain considerations, that furnish some clue by which we may judge of our duty to Christ and his servants? May we not consider, what measures will best answer the ends of justice; most fully accord with the language of scripture; most effectually promote the interests of the church, and provide for the salvation of the world? If we can ascertain these points, will they not furnish us with an imperative rule? To what extent then, should a church provide for the support of its ministers, so as

1. To satisfy the claims of justice?

I say *justice*, for so the scriptures speak, and I most strenuously deny that it comes under the head of *charity*, or alms. For who ever supposed, that when any one had laboured hard for them all day, it was mere *charity* to pay him at night? On this footing our support is placed by Christ, "the labourer is worthy of his hire," or "of his meat." What proprietor ever complimented himself for his charities, because he paid the steward who watched over his property, and secured to him his income? Did any rational man ever set down to the score of alms, what he gave to the instructor who taught him music or French?

Nor will that christian, who employs an unbiassed understanding on the subject, assign the contribution to the ministry, to any other class of expense, than the payment of just debts, recompense given for services performed.

The question arises, then, what sum is necessary to answer the ends of justice? To determine this, we must compare the services of ministers with those of others who benefit society by their talents and their toils. Mental services are adjudged worthy of a higher recompense than mere physical, or bodily powers; because they demand the exercise of the higher qualities of our nature, and are more difficult to be procured than mere muscular force. If then, the recompense given to physicians, counsellors, and others, whose intellect benefits their fellow men, be the standard, I ask whether ministers are justly paid? Are they not frequently put off with that which is given to the mechanic or labourer for mere muscle and sinew?

Our surprise and censure are increased when we observe, that the same persons who adjudge the lowest recompense demand the loftiest talent. They are never satisfied, without such powers in the pulpit as would, in any other place, secure a fortune, and yet refuse to allow the minister a mere living. Is this justice?

Others, while securing to themselves a fortune by the very habits of reflection, industry, frugality, and integrity, which the ministry first taught, and still cherishes, would be alarmed at the mention of such a salary for the minister as would enable him to make the slenderest provision for a future day. Is this justice?

Would not that venerable quality require, that if a man is placed in a certain rank of society, he should be enabled to support himself and his family in such a way, as will permit him to mingle with persons of that rank, without exciting, in their minds or his own, reflections on his poverty? Yet there are some persons who would be shocked at the appearance of degradation in their minister or his family, while the slightest reflection might convince them, that they had never contributed that which should enable him to spare their feelings or his own. Is this justice?

If others think it the duty of good husbands and fathers, to provide for their widows and orphans, should not a minister, who is equally subject to mortality, be a husband and a father, as tender and faithful, as any of his flock? Most readily I admit, that this care for a temporal futurity is often carried to guilty extremes, from which a minister should stand afar off. The same duty, however, lies upon his hearers. Covetousness and worldly care are sins in them as well as in him. And if there is any degree, in which it is lawful for a christian to provide for those who are dear to him, in the event of his death; in that degree it is lawful for a minister. Yet, how few are the preachers of the gospel who can, from the income of their ministry, provide both for their family while they live, and for the widow and orphan they may leave at death? That our income ceases at our death is well known; and should *they* be cast upon the charity of the churches, who have been identified with him that had a claim in equity for himself, and the wife of his bosom, and the children of his care? Is this justice?

Christians declare, with equal truth and warmth, that the ministry to demands the whole man, that no employment will less admit of a divided heart; they are quick-sighted to perceive when a minister gives but a moiety of his powers to their edification, and yet they leave him to be distracted by all the solicitudes attendant on a straitened income. Is this justice?

A minister's salary is often so inadequate, that, unless he could work miracles to multiply the loaves and fishes, they will not hold out; if he is not a man of criminal insensibility to the claims of justice he must be distracted with solicitude to devise the ways and means to meet his creditors; or he must employ the larger part of his time in secular labours for his support. His hearers know he is not endued with the power of working miracles; they insist upon his being a man of high a sense of justice; they will have all his time; and will not increase his income. Is this justice?

[To be concluded in our next.]

Upon the late incendiary attempt in Charleston, the editor of the Courier has these pertinent remarks:

INFLUENCE OF REMORSE.

If it be true, as it is believed, that the late fire in Queen-street was the malicious, deliberate act of an incendiary, he is not to be envied for the feelings which must through life harrow up his bosom. What avails it to him—the destruction of property—the terror of innocent females—the alarm of virtuous industry—the impoverishment of honest labour—and the invaded repose of a whole community! The occasion of his malice is past, but its sting will afflict him forever. The sagacity of the law may not discover, the zeal of the law may not detect him—but God entrusts not to the weakness of human institutions the security of society. He plants in the bosom of every rational being, a sentinel who announces the hours of innocence, and tolls the knell of departing virtue. No man can act unjustly and not hate himself—no man can act meanly and not despise himself. What terrible feelings of remorse must afflict and punish him who uses the blessings of Heaven for the purposes of mischief, and lays his impious hands on the instrument of life and light, that he may wield it in the accomplishment of desolation and ruin.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote may be relied upon:—A merchant was travelling from London to Liverpool, by mail, and entered into conversation with a country girl, who was in the coach. She told him that she had ten guineas in gold, which she had saved, and intended to take home to her father. The mail was stopped by highwaymen; and, on their opening the door, and demanding money from the passengers, the merchant declared that he himself had only a few shillings, that his companion had ten guineas. They of course took them from her. When they were out of sight the gentleman told the girl that he had 50,000 pounds concealed in his boots, and presented her with 100 pounds, as a compensation for the alarm he had occasioned her.

DISCOUNTING A LEGACY.

Mr. Taylor, the stock-jobber, who died worth one hundred thousand pounds consols, was so penurious, that he scarcely allowed himself the necessaries of life. A few days before his decease, the officers of the parish in which he resided, waited upon him at his request; they found the old man on a wretched bed in a garret, making his dinner on a thin rasher of bacon and potatoes of which he asked them to partake. One of them accepted the offer, upon this, the miser ordered his cook to broil him another, but finding the larder was totally empty, he harshly rebuked her for not having it well supplied with a quarter of a pound, to cut out in rashers whenever it was wanted for company. He then informed the overseers of the poor, that he had left by his will 1000*l.* sterling, for their relief, and eagerly inquired if they would not allow him a *discount for prompt payment*, this being assented to, he immediately gave them a check on his banker for 950*l.* and soon after breathed his last.

A wit having lost the election of followship at —— college, which was gained by a candidate of very inferior desert, 'Well,' said he, 'Pope is right—Worth makes the man, and want of it the *Fellow*.

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*1 Cor. ix. 7—14. †Acts vi. 2—4. ‡2 Tim. ii. 4. §2 Cor. xi. 12.